A POSTAL TELEGRAPH

The Postmaster General's Annual Report Strongly Favors the Scheme.

ONE CENT POSTAGE ASKED.

The Lottery Question Touched Very Briefly but Strongly.

ONE-STORY POSTOFFICES ASKED.

And Expensive Buildings Where Not Needed Are Condemned.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IS INDORSED

WASHINGTON, November 28 .- The Postmaster General, in his annual report, reviews the legislation of Congress for the improvement of the postal service, and dwells at some length upon the changes for the better during the past year in the administrative efforts of the department. In connection with the subject, he says:

Over \$200,000 has been saved on the contract for postal cards, which, though they were properly criticised at first, were quickly brought up to the required standard by the contractors. Four hundred thousand dollars has been saved on the contract for stamped envelopes; \$200,000 or more has been saved on certain lettings of contracts for carrying the mails, and at the same time the mail routes have been extended over almost 2,000,000 miles of railway, steamboat and stage lines. The inspectors have treated \$7,734 cases during the year against \$6,365 treated last year, of an average of 1,245 per man this year, against \$38

ANTI-LOTTERY LEGISLATION. The total number of cases on hand July 1, 1893, was 21,687, against 25,040 on hand July 1, 1998. This means an increase of 33 per cent in cases treated, and a decrease of 22 per cent on hand. The anti-lottery legislation has entailed much extra labor upon the inspector force, but on the other hand the temptation to thieving among the employes of the department has been much diminished by the same means. The

past year has been maile very disagreeable to the green goods swindlers." Negotiations with the German authorities looking to the establishment of sea postoffices lave been successful. A commission of exughly examine the postal system and estab-sh a uniform and similar system of accounts or postoffices. Estimates indicating the effect a reduction to I cent postage are included, commission of postma-ters has examined 900 models, designs and suggestions for house let-ter boxes to find semething, which, if univer-sally adopted, would save a quarter part of the time of the carrier force of the department.

FAMILY LETTER BOXES. Several times postmasters, inspectors and tailway mail superintendents have been called Washington to group and exchange ideas of benefit to themselves and to give the Postmaster General the encouragement of their

The gross revenue is nearly \$5,000,000 larger than it ever was before. Almost 5,000 new postoffices more than in any one year before have been established upon the petitions of inities which have needed them. A decreasing limit for the extension of the ree delivery has permitted the employment of etter carriers in over 50 towns. Three times set many sub-stations and stamp agencies, which soon pay for themselves, were established than during the previous year. Over 5,000 miles of railway postoffice service, so called (where traveling postoffices distribute the mais for instant dispatch), have been put on. The 5,000 transportation schedules have been examined and adjusted or extended where it has been

SOME POSTAL STATISTICS.

ch than during the previous year. The star route mileage has increased over 5,000,000 miles, and the railroad mileage over 11,000,000 miles. The rallway postal clerks have reduced the aber of pieces usually sent to the dead letter uraging postmasters in free delivery

ity encouraging postmasters in the delivery cities to prepare supplomentary directories, and by general sugges ions to the public through the newspapers to take greater care in the direction of matter, the dead letter office ex-pects a reduction of its labors by at least oneto Postmaster General says the swiftest

The conviction steadily grows upon me that the mostoffice should do more than employ fast nealts and stage coaches, and that the electric cires should carry letters; that the people who pay in postage rates the cost of the postal tem have a right to the use of the postal plants as a means of reducing the cost of tele-graphic corresp ndence and for the instant

graphic corresp ndence and for the instant transmission of postal money orders. We strain every muscle and nerve trying to gain an hour or two on this collection or that delivery. We warry the railroads with importunities for new trains or faster ones that shall save perhaps three or four bours. All the while the quarkest service, by which electric letters might be transmitted and whole days or whole angles be gained and saved, is kept out of the reach of the country's postal service. The postal service has proved its ability to manage successfully the telegraph business in connection with the bostal system, and as a part of it. CHEAPER TELEGRAPHY DEMANDED.

In one form or another the public imperatirely demands cheaper telegraphy, and the Postoffles Department can supply it at less than the corporation, unless the latter has vent, light and fuel free and carriers and clerks chaost pay. The postal service is the Govern sound's kind hand protesting and promoting micration by telegraph, as well as by mail, is mil to its best development. ar to the public. There would be

lay of money, appointments of clerks and finan-cial liability. The persistent misstatement of the facts at the outset lied to some misunder ling on the part of a small portion of t c. The actual plan is surely entitled t statement and a fair consideration. is a better one it will be quickly discov-Under the head, "A new plan for postal

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. I recommend that the Postoffice Department be authorized to establish postal savings banks under regulations formulated by the Post

master General; that the said banks be located First-In States having no laws regulating savings banks.

Second-In any other States upon petition of a considerable number of residents of any one locality, and third, not more numerously than one postoffice bank for every ten miles of

That the interest to be paid depositors shall That the interest to be paid depositors shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of each year, and being ½ percent less than the average rate paid to depositors by private bankers; that all postal savings received within a State shall be placed on deposit with the national banks of that State, on application, in such amounts and at such interest in the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and that all such deposits be delared by special enactment preferred claims against the banks holding them.

I have examined Senate bill No. 3730, now pending in the House, to provide ocean mail service, and believe it to be for the interest of the postal service to have such a bill become a postal service to have such a bill become

STATISTICS OF REMOVALS. It appears from the report that 14,072

postmasters were removed during the past two years and 26,680 appointed in the same time. The appointments for the past year numbered 14,468 and the removals 6,274. number of postoffices at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1890, was 62,401. number of new offices established in 1800 was 4,236. The number of offices enaged to ree delivery offices in 1890 was 53. The Postmaster General hopes that the way may soon be clear to connect the Execu-Liv- Departments and the Senate and House Representatives with the Washington

and that it may then be extended to the substations and postoffices of large cities. PNEUMATIC SYSTEM,

He would especially like to see a pneumatic system working perfectly in Chicago by the time the World's Fair is in progress, so that the postal exhibit there would really show this high development of the service. He favors, wherever practicable, one-story inexpensive buildings for postoffices and says that to move out of a \$600 rented room, safe and ample for the postal business, into a \$100,000 building, where the janitor alone gets more salary than the whole of the reut in the former place, canwhole of the reut in the former place, cannot be justified on any business principles. If the postal revenue arising from letter postage could be set aside for its proper uses, the millions of letter writers of this country might quickly be permitted to enjoy a reduced taxation on letter writing. In point of fact there is a clear gain of nearly \$30,000,000 from letter postage. This large profit, with the annual deficit (which last year amounted to \$3,788,300) appropriated out of the general Treasury, is all swallowed up by the losses on other classes of mail matter carried at less than the cost of distribution and handle.

ONE CENT POSTAGE. There need to be no conjecture as to the principal item of cost in trying to drop to a -cent rate. The amount received from letter

ostage last year was something over \$38,000,-000. This sum would be cut exactly in half, and we would therefore lose a little over \$19,000,000.

we would therefore lose a little over \$18,000,000. The deficiency for the current year is likely to be \$4,350,000, which would make the total deficiency \$23,500,000 and more.

This large deficiency under a 1-cent rate would be reduced, first, by the natural increase of business; second, by the stimulus of a low rate of postage; and third, by the completion of the pending legislation to collect proper postages from sample copies of so-called newspapers and from paper covered books.

It is estimated that by the sample business over \$1,000,000 is annually lost to the revenue, and in the transportation of paper-covered books considerably more than \$1,000,000 is kept out of the postal income for the benefit of certain book publishers. The deficiency under a locut rate might be still further reduced by the adoption of improved devices from time to time, which would save time and money.

DEPARTMENT POSTAGE.

DEPARTMENT POSTAGE. The most formidable item present for con sideration is the \$6,000,000 worth of postal work performed annually without pay for the Execu-

tive Departments. If each of the departments had paid its postage the revenue of this depart ment would have been \$8,400,000 more annually than it is now.

The report touches upon the question of civil service as applied to the Postoffice De-partment, in the collowing words:

The examinations for the inspector force and for the railway mail service ought to be made more difficult, so that candidates for places will better stand the test of actual work. I wish that some scheme might be devised by which the departmental force, and all parts and branches of the postal service, classified or to be classified, might be encouraged into new exertions by some just, general and certain plan of promotions. I think it would be impossible to find an appointing officer who has not been glad to take advantage of stringent examinations to keep away the mere political place seekers.

The revenue of the department for the The examinations for the inspector force

The revenue of the department for the fiscal year, the report shows, was \$60,858,-783. The expenditures and liabilities were \$66,645,083. The deficiency for the year was, therefore, \$5,786,300. The report closes with a tribute to Mr. Clarkson and to other chiefs of the department.

FORGED A MILLION.

LIGHT UPON THE FLIGHT OF A QUAKER CITY BROKER.

His Father the Chief Victim-Steady Specu lative Losses the Cause of All the Trouble-Efforts to Find Him Unavail-

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28 .- It was stated to-night by the attorneys for John R. Baker that his son, John R. Baker, Jr., the absconding speculator, had forged the names of two old and infirm members to various powers of attorney, by which he obtained control of over \$1,000,000 in securities, consisting of coupons and registered

The father, who was trustee for the Baker estate, was feeble and unable to at-Thirty-six per cent more of city mails have | tend to the duties required in its managetrains for instant dis- ment. He therefore gave a blank power of THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL TAKES A BOLD attorney to his son with the agreement tha the latter should transact the business for him. The son took advantage of his opportunity, set up a magnificent residence at Devon, where he kept his tamily in luxury. He went into speculation of all kinds. always playing the part of a bull on the market. The success of the bears for the past two years has caused him to lose steadily, but he kept up his pace and made good his margins by using his forged powers

of attorney. The first intimation the senior Baker had that there was anything wrong on his son's part was in the middle of last week when he discovered that \$115,000 worth of securities was missing, and had been misappropriated. He at once brought an action for recovery in the Chester county courts at Westchester, but before the papers could be served his son had disappeared and all efforts to find him have since failed. The fugitive leaves a wife and family. His forgeries and speculations have made a financial wreck of his father and aged grandfather.

THE DISPATCH to-morrow will hold 24 Pages. Just think, 192 columns of reading matter for 5 cents. DEMAND FOR SMALL NOTES,

The Treasury Department Declines a Propo-

sition to Issue \$2,000,000.

WASHINGTON, November 28. - The Treasury Department to-day declined a proposition from New York to issue \$2,000,000 in Treasury notes small denominations, in exchange for gold coin, on the ground that these notes can be legally issued only in payment for silver bullion, or in exchange for Treasury notes of larger denominations,

There are about 18,000,000 of these notes now in circulation, and more will be put out as soon as the purchases of silver is resumed next Monday. The proposition indicates an extraordinary demand for small notes in New

A JUDGE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE Because He Was Sent to Jail for Contempt

of Court Recently. CHEYENNE, WYO., November 28.-Judge Isaac Bergman attempted suicide this morn-

ing by shooting himself through the head. He may recover, but will be blind, both eves being blown out. The new Constitution of Wyoming abolishes the office of Probate Judge on the 13th inst. Judge Scott ordered Bergman to turn over to the District Court the records

of his office. He refused to obey the order and was sent to jail for contempt of court, This so worried him that he attempted to kill himself.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST ENDED.

The Miller-Elliott Case in South Caroli Settled for the Latter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28 .- The Miller-Elliott contest, involving 'the question as to who was entitled to the certificate of the election from the board or State Can vassers terminated to-day in Colonel Elliott's favor.

He has received the certificate of election entitling him to a seat in the Fifty-second Congress from the Seventh district of South

AN EIGHT-OUNCE BABY.

And a Healthy One, Excites the People of a Missouri Town. CARTHAGE Mo. November 28.-Last

night a remarkably small female child was born. It weighs eight ounces, is eight inches long, is no larger than an ordinary 10 cent doll, and its formation is perfect. The doctors say its chances of living are as City postoffice by the pneumatic system, | good as those of any baby.

PARNELL NOW THE ACCUSER

[Continued from First Page.] would be impossible for the party when it attained power to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action, and that it would also be impossible for the Irish Parilament under the powers conterred to do anything for them. and, flinging up his hands with a gesture of despair, he exclaimed: "Having been in Tipperary I do not know what to propose in the

matter."

I told them this question was a limited one; that I did not see that he need allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of those tenants as long as might be ne-sesary: that of course I understood that it was a difficulty, but that it was a limited one and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country.

I allude to this matter only because within I allude to this matter only because within the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been that unless the Liberals come into power at the next general election the plan of campaign tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the Liberals propose to do nothing for the plan of campaign tenants by direct action when they come into power, but I am entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supported in every way in the past and whom I shall continue to support in the future, shall not constitute a reason for my expulsion from Irish politics.

A Declaration of His Policy. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by hese evicted tenants, and they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe that Irish scople throughout the world will support me in this policy. Sixteen years ago I conceived the idea of an Irish purliamentary party, independent of all English parties. Ten years ago I was elected leader of an independent Irish parliamentary party. During these ten years this party has remained independent, and because of its independence it has forced upon the English people the necessity of granting home rule to Ireland.

I believe that the party will obtain home rule I believe that the party will obtain home rule only provided that it remains independent of any English party. I do not believe that any action of Irish people in supporting men will endanger the home rule cause or postpone establishment of an Irish Parliament. But even if the danger with which we are threatened by the Liberal party of to-day were to be realized I believe that the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national rights by the acceptance of a measure which would not realize the aspirations of our race. ace.
I have the honor to remain your faithful creant, Charles Stewart Parnell.

A Talk With the Bishop. canvass of a dozen Bishops has been made with reference to the Parnell matter, and all said they should refrain from expressing their views until they had seen Parnell's manifesto and become acquainted with the decision reached at Monday's

meeting. It is stated that though Parnell be out-voted at the meeting, be intends to stick to his seat in the House of Commons for Cork, and to annoy the Liberals as much as possible. No reply has been received in response to the inquiry cabled to the Nationalist delegates now in the United States, asking for heir opinion as to the course to be pursued in the present crisis. The strained relations existing between the two sections of the Parnellite party are becoming more marked.

Charges of Unusual Methods. Mr. Parnell's supporters complain that his opponents are using unusual methods against him. They believe that the Amercan delegates have been mislead and have cabled, warning them not to accept the first version of the meeting as correct, and describing the proceedings from their own point of view.

The opponents of Mr. Parnell take it for granted that Messrs. O'Connor, Sullivan and Harrington will follow the lead of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon and unite in the attempt to depose Mr. Parnell. They think that Mr. Gill's support in this move-ment is doubtful. They consider that Mr. Parneil has been totally misinformed regarding the views of the Irish people cenerally. They believe that his manifesto will decrease his hold upon the country, and that it will further damage his position. His opponents are preparing a counter

NO CHANGE POSSIBLE.

STAND FOR PARNELL No One Has the Right, it Says, to Demand His Retirement From the Leadership-An Appeal to Gladstone - The Country Bound Up in Parnell.

BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT. DUBLIN, November 28 .- In a special edition, the Freeman's Journal says:

The prudence of the decision, at Wednes day's meeting of the Irish Parlimentary party. o adjourn until Monday next, is self-evident. Besides the leisure it will afford to those at home for calm consideration of the grav-est question which has ever confronted the lrish people, it will also allow time inadequate. but better than no time at all to communicate with some degree of amplitude the facts and arguments in the case to the representatives of Ireland in America, whose opinion will nat-urally have great weight in arriving at a party and a national verdict in the Parnell matter. We would add that it may be deemed neces-sary, in the new and critical nature of the step to be taken, to postpone still further this vital matter, in order that it may be allowed, as it were, to develop itself and admit of the judg-ment of Dillon, O'Brien, P. O'Connor and ment of Dillon, O'Brien, P. O'Connor and
others being conveyed by one of
themselves viva voce to their colleagues
in the conterence. We aver, without hesitation, that the main point for Ireland is
the preservation of the efficiency of her own
party. The Liberals and Radicals of England
will take care of themselves. Let us mind our
own business. Mr. Labouchere, who certainly
is not less concerned about Mr. Gladstone than
we are, admits that the policy proposed by us
is the only national policy.

A Choice to be Made.

A Choice to be Made. When it comes to a choice between an Irish independent opposition party, captained by a man who, however, he may have erred socially. has never misled the Irish people, and a body taking up its position at the tail of a great Es glish party, even under the leadership of a chief of such prestige as Mr. Gladstone, we recommend emphatically the retention of the formation which enabled Mr. Parnell and Ireland, through her representatives, to propound terms instead of being in the position of men accepting terms, and which leaves the friendly alliance and coand which leaves the friendly alliance and co-peration without amalgamation and absolu-tion.

But while we hold that Mr. Gladstone's let-

But while we hold that Mr. Gladstone's letter, which we deeply regret, was ill-advised—
one of those which it was better never to have
written—we also say it has been unwarrantably
exaggerated for their own purpose both
by his opposition enemies and the sincere friends of home rule, Mr. Gladstone
never stated or conveyed that if Mr. Parnell
did not retire, he himself would. What he evidently meant was that the difficulties he had to dently meant was that the difficulties he had to contend with from what we will call the Stead section would be enormously increased, and the progress of his policy for Ireland correspondingly impeded. No man in his senses would dream of sacrificing Mr. Parnell for an adjourned host of Steads. Mr. Gladstone has made home rule his first plan in the Liberal programme. We believe in his sincerity; we desire that the close of his glorious life shall be crowned by the laurels of two people, because they are honorably united under a home rule system.

An Appeal to Gladstone.

We beseech him to ignore the ravings of canters, the hypocrisy of recalcitrants, who are nothing without him. That party, we hold, has no mandate from the country to retire has no mandate from the country to retire its leader. Some may say that they elected him, therefore they have the right to depose him. We are not of that opinion. The country is so bound up in Mr. Parnell that no deposition can take place without the assent of the people. Mr. Parnell is not only the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, but he is the leader of the Irish people. Abraham Lincoln, who was the second eman

cipator of his great country, advised there should be no swapping of horses while crossing a stream. Those representatives who are nat-urally anxious for the fate of the Ponsonby

urally anxious for the fate of the Ponsonby tenants, have much more cause to fear for them in the event of Parnell's withdrawal. He is the one man of whom the enemy is afraid. No representative Irishuan has a mandate from his country to lift his voice against his leader. The ignoble speers of Salisbury in the House, comprising Marlboroughs, Salisburys, St. Leonords and the rest of the soiled escutcheon, is only a cause why the Irish people should gather closer around him.

The country has spoken in no uncertain disunited tone for his retention. If he, to-morrow, offers himself to any constituency in Ireland for election, what would be the fate of any man rash enough to oppose him? When this nine days wonder is over we shall all be astonished that the thought of retiring our greatest political captain at the most critical hour

of our political combat ever entered into the head of any Irishman, and at the suit of a Captain O'Shea. NO DECISION REACHED. CONFERENCE OF THE IRISH DELEGATES

It Will be Resumed Again To-Day Upon the ARCHBISHOP WALSH NOT IN FAVOR OF Journey From Cincinnati to Chicago-All Expressions of Opinion Very Care-

fully Avoided. Been Under Fire Before and Pulled

ranted in making any public statement of my opinion with reference to it until I have had an ment. opportunity to consult with my Episcopal brethren, I understand that the Irish Parliamentary party will meet on Monday to decide what on shall be taken in the lamentable crisis with which it stands confronted. It is easy to conceive that the decision of our Parliamentary representatives may have the effect of opening up a new phase of the Irish national movement, and that the situation resulting from their decision may be one that will put upon the Bishops of Irishn collectively, as well as individually, the very grave duty of considering whether or how far, it will be in our power to continue in future to place in the Irish Parliamentary party that confidency which, as a body, we have felt justified in placing in it in the past.

The Archbishop adds that he would be The Archbishop adds that he would be unable to support in any conceivable cir-cumstance the suggested new Irish National

friends is disastrous to Irish hopes. In this view, the gravity of this little conference

Let me in conclusion say that for the last few days certain events of not very remote occurrence—which seem, however, just now to have almost passed from public attention—have been very prominently before my mind. With the recollection of these before me, I am, I confess, unable as yet to feel absolutely convinced that we are even now in a position to form a final judgment on the case out of which the present unhappy crisis has arisen. In this I may be illogical, but it is better to be illogical than to run the risk of being uncharitable or unjust. At all events, this is, matter that in the circumstances of the time in a tow be decided one way or the other before many days. A Vital Question Considered. It was 7:30 o'clock when the first intima tion came from the room of the conferees.

A MAJORITY AGAINST HIM.

THE CHURCH SPEAKS.

HASTY ACTION.

He Alludes to the Fact That Parnell Has

Catholic Dignitary.

Through-The First Expression From

DUBLIN, November 28.-Archbishop

The Parnell matter is altogether too grave to enable me as an individual Bishop to feel war-

with which it stands confronted. It is easy to

Liberal party. He concludes mysteriously

as follows:

Walsh writes to the press as follows:

Reported Result of a Canvass Among the Irish Members.

LONDON, November 28 .- A canvass has een conducted by members of the Irish Parliamentary party who are opposed to Parnell's retention of the party leadership, with a view to ascertain how the poll is likely to go at Monday's meeting. The result was the securing of pledges from 52 members of the party to vote against Mr. Parnell. Among those who have given pledges are Messrs. Abraham, John Barry, Carew, Chance, Clancy, Commins, Condon, Cox, Crilly, Deasey, Dickson, John Dille, Philadella, Marchane, Ed. Physics Physics (1988). Dillon, Esmonde, Finneane, Fox, Flynn, Gilhooley, Timothy Harrington, Timothy Healey, Jordan, M. J. Kenny, Kilbride, Lalor, Lane, Leahy, McCartan, Justin McCarthy, Peter McDonald, Molloy, Morrough, Murphy, J. F. X. O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, P. J. O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, O'Hanlon, O'Keefe, Quinn, Reynolds, Roche, Sexton, Sheehan, Sheehy, Stack, Timothy Daniel Sullivan, Tanner and Webb. The anti-Parnellites also rely upon the votes of Messrs. William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, Gill and T. D. Sullivan.

The adherents of Parnell, who have an-counced their intention to stick to their old nounced their intention to stick to their old leader through thick and thin, number 23, namely: Messrs. Blaney, Byrne, Henry Campbell, Conway, W. J. Corbet, J. G. Fitzgerald, Edward Harrington, Hayden, J. E. Kenny, W. A. MacDouald, MacNeill, Maguire, Mahoney, J. P. Nolan, Joseph Nolan, John O'Connor, O'Kelley, Pinkerton, P. J. Power, Richard Power, John Redmond, William Redmond, and Sheil. Redmond, William Redmond and Sheil, The doubtful members are Messrs. Dalton, Foley, Harrison, Leamy, Justin Huntly, McCarthy, McKenna, James Patrick O'Gorman, Mahon and Tuite.

IGNORES THE POINT AT ISSUE,

the crisis has yet produced. It continues: Mr. Parnell so completely ignores the points at issue that it is difficult to understand the meaning of the manifesto. It would be a nowerful appeal if it did not rest on an entire mis onception-we hesitate to say a complete misrepresentation—of the whole circumstances of the case. We are willing to make large allowances for him. To his ex-cited feelings every man's hand seems against him, and he sets his hand against every man. The lawless conduct, continued for years, of which he stands guilty, has blinded him to a perception of moral distinctions. In the reprobation that his conduct meets he can the reprobation that his conduct meets he can see nothing but a desire for his destruction, yet the Liberal party treated him with every possible consideration. We will say nothing of his revelations. A breach of confidence, if it has been committed, would be a small part of the fault which all the English Liberats will find with the manifesto. We regret it most for the almost irreparable injury it inflicts on the Irish cause. It seems to be the last fatal dis-service which obliterates many, if not all, his incomparable services.

The article concludes with appeals to the Irish clergy and people not to allow Mr. Parnell to drag down the home rule cause in his own fall, by belief in the serious misapprehensions of their English friends of which the manifesto is full.

A SCATHING CRITICISM.

Parnell's Worst Blow the Revelation of Gladstonian Paralysis. LONDON, November 29 .- The Chronicle admits that Parnell has dealt a smashing blow in a most unscrupulous manner at Mr.

Gladstone and Mr. Morley. It says: The appeal is ingeniously framed to persuade Irishmen that they will lose much and gain nothing worth having by dismissing him, but it will arouse popular indignation. His most powerful blow is the revelation of the abject paralysis of the Gladstonian party over the land question and Mr. Moriev's confession of inability to assist the sufferers from the plan of campaign by promising to see the evicted tenants out of their troubles. Parnell gained his point, but failed to gauge the situation, which lies in a nutshell. The English people, having seen what manner of men the Parnellites are, will never trust them with the Government of Ireland. The manifesto clearly shows that Mr. Parnell is not a person with whom any statesman can venture to hold confidential relations. Irish ingratitude in politics The appeal is ingeniously framed to persuade hom any statesman con venture to hold con-dential relations. Irish ingratitude in politics proverbial, but never before was it avowed ith such cold and calculating cynicism Commenting on the letter of Archbishop

Walsh, the Chronicle says: This is not the first time that dignitaries of his church have condoned the grossest profigacy in men of political power. We believe that still much is unknown of Parnell's intrigue. We also believe that if all was known, the result would be to leave Mr. Parnell's character blacker than ever.

THE WHOLE STORY TOLD. The Post Says Not a Point Was Omitted i

the Tale of the Conspiracy. LONDON, November 29 .- The Post, re ferring to Mr. Parnell's mani esto, says: Never has the veil of socrecy been more ruth-lessly torn aside. Nota single point of the sordid conspiracy has been omitted from the story of the home rule compact, now for the first time brought to light. The bomb has been ex-

ploded in a momeut of anger, and Parnell turns evidence against his fellow conspirators in order to save his own political life. The mani-festo proclaims Parnell's intention to promote lete separation as fully as did his fan ech in America, and has rendered the spects for home rule worse than they have an at any time since 1885.

A BLOW AT HOME RULE. The Manifesto Damaging to the Credit of

Gladstone and Morley. LONDON, November 29 .- The Standard says that a grave and perhaps fatal blow has been struck at the Home Rule party in

England, It adds: The manifesto is highly damaging to the credit of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley as straightforward state-men. No English boll-tician will ever trust Parnell again, but he has chosen exactly the right line to win back the fanatical regard of Irishmen. Never, surely, did a champion battling for life treat his foes with more lofty disdain.

CINCINNATI, November 28 .- John Dillon and T. Harrington were the last of the six Irish members to reach the Buruet House, Messrs. O'Connor and Gill having come in about noon. It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the six men locked themselves in a parlor to settle the great question which apparently is left to their arbitra-

The waiting Nationalists of Ireland, it is understood, are not straining their ears to hear simply the judgment of the six traveling ambassadors in America, but they want to know what is the judgment of the American public on the issue presented. Does it stand with the sturdy and uncompromising Gladstone, or closing its eyes to all else, does it remember only the courage and brilliancy of the young Irish leader? Because they are in America, it is thought these six men may have the best means of ascertaining what is the soher feeling of American sympathizers in this matter.
Whatever course estranges American

reaches a tremendous importance.

It was held as already stated with closed doors, but its members have been instructed by personal talk and by letters from leading men, all intense in their feeling that a vital question is under consideration. Some of the best men among the Irish-Americans of Cincinnati have given their judgment to the conferees, and their decision will doubtless influenced by the earnest representations of these cool-headed, but earnest men.

It was not a verdict, however, not a con clusion, and worst of all to the impatient waiters without it was not a statement of anything definite concerning the progress of their discussion. A little note was prepared and sent out with the compliments of the delegates, saying:
"The Irish delegates wish it to be dis-

inctly understood that all statements as to their views on the present position of the Irish party are entirely unauthorized. The delegates have mada no communication to the press as to their opinions, and they do not intend to do so for the present."

No Statement Yet Ready. Mr. Sullivan, one of the delegates, stated in addition that they had agreed to say that they had no statement to make to the press at this time and would have none to-night; that there was so much depending on information and communication that nothing could be fairly stated as their conclusion at this time. It was his opinion that nothing more could be said to-night. The party goes to Chicago in the morning.

During the early part of the night it was suggested that one reason why the conference could not make known its action was

that there was a desire to know what was in the manifesto of Parnell, which was published in London in the afternoon, but weary nature asserted her claim, for when the offer was made to permit the delegation to read the sheets as fast as received on the wires, the reply came that most of them had retired, and the others were so fatigued that they would be compelled to restrain their

curiosity until morning.

And so the famous conference will be resumed on the journey to Chicago, to-morrow morning. The party will leave at 7:55 A. M. The delegates have all been excessively careful to avoid anything resembling an interview and above all anything that could be construed into an expression of opinion on the position of the Irish party.

America an Important Factor. Said one of them in reply to a question The News Regrets the Irreparable Injury to the Irish Cause.

London, November 28.—The Daily News says the publication of the manifesto is the most striking and astonishing event that most striking and astonishing event that have its influence. America is an ir ant factor in the Irish question. But the fact is the delegation in America is an important part of the Irish party. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are among the strongest

men in the party. Speaking of the suggestion that Mr. O'Brien would be a proper man to take the leadership in place of Parnell, the same delegate said: "Oh, no; Mr. O'Brien has no such wish or ambition, and will be moved by no personal consideration in the matter. He will look solely to the good of the Irish cause. This is a great crisis in Irish affairs -next to the greatest in history-and it calls for utterly unselfish consideration."

THE THUNDERER'S COMMENTS.

The Times Shows Delight in the Downfall of

Its Adversary. LONDON, November 28 .- The Times says The manifesto shivers forever the suppo sition that Mr. Parnell can ever again be treated as a trustworthy friend or an honorable foe. It is probably the most shameless document English public life has seen since the days of the Revolution. But shameless as it is, it will not improbably effect its immediate purpose in Ireland, and rivet once again the yoke of an uncrowned King on the necks of the Irish people. The mutineers in the Parliamentary people. The mutineers in the Parliamentary ranks, by their outrageous breach of confidence, hold Gladstone and Morley up as men desiring to play Ireland false. All sections of the British people will share in the hesitency to credit Parnell's unsupported statements. Nevertheless, it is impossible to suppose that the revealations are wholly without foundation. It is impossible to discuss at length this remarkable document, but we are satisfied to have exhibited the malignant ability with which it was conceived and the severity of the blow inflicted on Mr. Gladstone's impracticable schemes."

ble schemes.' The Times adds that it thinks there can e doubt of Ireland's answer to the mani-

MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

The Telegraph Thinks Irish Will Respond With Enthusiasm.

LONDON, November 28 .- The Telegraph BRVS: It seems to us that it would require a deal of It seems to us that it would require a deal of temerity to predict the failure of this startling attempt of Parnell's to play off the Irish constituencies against the Irish party. Those who confidently reckoned upon his enforced resignation will receive a certain shock from a perusal of Archbishop Walsh's letter. It will not be in the least surprising if Irishmen respond with passionate enthususam to Parnell's call.

Gladstone Will Reply. LONDON, November 29 .- It is reported that Mr. Gladstone will issue a counter

BLAINE'S Reciprocity Idea is growing. W. A. Croffat has interviewed the Secretary of State and Mr. Curtis for THE DISPATCH. See to-morrow's 24-page issue. Latest topics handled in the ablest manner. All the news.

A BIG LOCKOUT. chester Shoe Manufacturers Strongly De

clare Against Union Workmen. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, November 28 .- Next Monday will doubtless see the inauguration of the greatest lockout ever experienced in this city. At a meeting to-night, representatives of 21 of the leading shoe firms of the city decided that hereafter the shops should be free, and that no person should be employed giving allegiance to the Shoe Workers' International Union, at least so long as the present boycott rests upon the P. It looks as though 2,500 men would be forced to quit work on Monday morning.

It will doubtless be a long and bitter fight. THE greatest bargains in jackets are fered to-day at Rosenbaum & Co's,

DUPES OF A SCHEMER.

A Colony on the Bellamy Plan Proves to be a Dismal Failure.

ALL NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

Honest Tollers Who Worked Farly and Late Are Left to Mourn.

SOME LETTERS FROM THE VICTIMS

CHICAGO, November 28. - Much has been said lately of the Kaweah colony, Tulare county, California, Glowing accounts have been going the rounds of the newspapers descriptive of the enterprise and prosperity of this, the latest of the co-operative com nonwealths, that was to demonstrate to the world that socialism was no fad, but a practical scheme; that Bellamyism was to furnish a final solution of the labor troubles that have been disturbing the industrial

ind their first exemplification. It now transpires that Kaweah colony is according to the colonists, a gigantic fraud, the offspring of the fertile brain of one Bur nette G. Haskell; that the leaders in the coperative enterprise are, on the statement of the self-confessed dupes, a set of self-seeking swindlers, and that thousands of hardworking, credulous workmen and workwomen of socialistic proclivities throughout the country are mourning the fact that "the fools," as the old adage has it, "are not all dead yet."

world for years, and that Kaweah was to be

the little heaven in which the theories ex-

pounded in "Looking Backward" were to

DISGUSTED COLONISTS. Keweah colony is an enterprise of recent development. There are now about 600 so-"Utopia." Scores of subsidiary or branch colonies have been established in various parts of the country, and thousands of worknen have given up their hard-earned money under the impression that they were to be reatly benefited by their sacrifices person ally as well as to contribute to the amelia ration of the mass of wage-earners by afford-ing an "open sesame" to the wished-for El Dorado. One of the chief things accomplished, according to the reports issued, has been the construction of a railroad to the colony, especially to a tract of redwood timber, which the dupes were led to believe would reimburse them for their outlay and

sacrifice.

The fact of the matter seems to be that credulous Socialists all over the United States have been asked to contribute toward the development of a tract of land valuable for its agricultural advantages not less than for its timber, hitherto inaccessible, and now owned by a stock company of men who have adopted Bellamyism for what there is

The scheme seemed specious enough, and its originator, B. G. Haskell, had address and enterprise enough to gain the confidence of thousands of discontented but well mean ing wage earners. "Looking Backward" was a new book, and Kaweah was just the place and Haskell was just the man to put its doctrines to the test.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME. The scheme was simple. Each colonist was to take up 160 acres at the Government price-\$2 50 per acre-and assist in building a road to get at the timber which, with the agricultural and grazing land, was the stock in trade. No one could join the colony unless accepted by vote and the pay-ment of \$100, \$10 of which was to be paid down and the balance of \$90 before he se-cured work in the colony. The membership was to be \$500, but the additional \$400 it was generously provided could be "worked

Money poured into the coffers of Haskell in his office. If reports from the settlement and his colleagues, who, it is said, preand his colleagues, who, it is said, pre-empted the most valuable part of the tract of land. The joint stock company-or the who furthered the scheme-was far-seeing. It realized, according to the statement the members of the commonwealth, that a railway to the timber lands, the lumber of which would make the owners millionair Be it remembered that the rank and file of the co-operative commonwealth had no in-terest whatever in this part of the enterprise. Their function was apparently furnish the money for the construction

Socialistic workmen bit with avidity at the bait, and among them scores of the poor people of Chicago. Throughout the whole people of Chicago. Inroughout the whole proceedings Haskell and his associates, Messrs. Martin, Redstone, Taylor and Christie, were able, at least till recently, to pose as bona fide labor leaders and keep the

confidence of the would-be reformers. HISTORY OF HASKELL. word here about Haskell may be timely as illustrative of the way in which he came to be looked up to as a leader in socialistic movements. His career is thus described by a local labor leader who is familiar with his operations for years: "Haskell, it will be remembered, was the author of the ingenious outline for the social revolution that was to culminate on May 1. 1889 Printed instructions were sent to all members of Haskell's association them how to proceed when the fatal day arrived: They were to take possession of all storehouses and divide the contents among the needy. They were to get posses-sion of all records of title and burn them; they were to do a number of very foolish things which they never did do, but at the bottom of the circular was a note in large type that in the meantime all good Social-

ists were to send in subscriptions for the Denver Labor Enquirer, the official organ Socialists, Haskell's own paper, price \$1 per year, strictly in advance.

GAVE THE SCHEME AWAY. "This scheme did not materialize. About two years before the Appointed time it was given dead away by Bert Stewart, an enthusiastic young man who had been caught in the drag-net of Haskell's plausible scheme. It was said at the time that Bert squealed for money, but outside weekly salary on the paper for which he was working he did not receive a pistareen. He gave it away because he thought Haskell was a fool and had very nearly succeeded in making a fool of him. With the exposure of this deal the Denver Labor Enquirer gave up the ghost and Haskell turned his attention to the solution of the problem by another route. This time it was co-operation and there was no place on God's green earth where co-opera tion could be as successfully inaugurated as at Kaweah canyon in the county of Tulare, State of California. That favored spot was to be a second paradise, the starting point

for a new heaven and a new earth, and Haskell was to be the prophet." A FORTUNE ALREADY SPENT. Up to the present time, it is reported,

\$100,000 has already been expended in im-proving the timber land of Haskell & Co. The money has all come from the pockets of The money has all come from the pockets of earnest, hard-working people who were enthusiastic and sanguine enough to think that they were contributing toward a solution of the world's greatest problem—that of labor and capital—and were providing for themselves an earthly paradise for their old age. Haskell, it is said, it is the chief stockholder in the joint stock company, and the principal and the stock company are stocked to the stock company and the stock company and the stock company are stocked to the stocked the stock stock company, and the principal one to be benefited by the co-operative common-wealth. That part of the tract intended to be settled by the colonists, which is not pre-empted by the company, has been withdrawn from settlement by special act of Congress.

Among the Chicago dupes of the alleged swindle is B. Frese, who was so enthusiastic in his advocacy of the co-operative scheme that he did not merely pay the \$100 cash and work out the remaining \$400, but -as he now regrets-raised the entire \$500 | at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

and paid it into the coffers of Haskell & Co. He started for Kaweah colony with his wife TESTING THE DYNAMO and children about a year ago.

MR. PRESE'S LETTER.

He lately wrote the following letter to a Chicago friend:

Chicago friend:

AVALON, KAWEAH COLONY, November 5.

DEAR COMEADE OLIVER—You have no doubt by this time nearly forgotten me, but as Koweah matters are being discussed in the press just now you will remember my rashness in putting a good starter in the concern of which I am now heartly sorry, in fact have always been after the first impulse cooled off a little. I now write to you to request you to little. I now write to you to request you to make all you have learned on the subject as make all you have learned on the subject as public as you can in the press, so that no more confiding souls may be taken in in this institution, because in the first place the moral character of the men who have been in the lead (Martin, Haskell, Reisstone, Taylor and Christie) is not what will make and build up an honest, co-operative institution. They already ignore openly that Kaweah is a socialistic colony, which they have done privately for over a year, and have during that time succeeded in getting a lot of men and women here who openly attack all socialistic effort, having B. G. Haskell for their leader in denouncing true men as Amarchists, Second, there is no more hope that the colony will ever obtain a foot of the timber land on which it must rely for a living. It is impossible for me to write you ful particulars, having lately met with an Secident, and must request you to see Comrade particulars, having lately met with an accident, and must request you to see Comrade D.—, previously mentioned, who has reliable correspondence with members here, and to request him to let you read their letters. Also please inform Comrades Hunt and Jackson, as well as all others interested. Tell Prof. Orchardson that I have received his last letter, containing a copy of a letter to J. J. Martin, and that I would like to see him come, as well as all the kickers who have hugely enjoyed the reading of his letter, but am not sube to do much writing at present. Fraternally yours, B. Freese.

OTHER CHICAGO VICTIMS. Mr. Dodge, another citizen of Chicage, and Thomas Brown, of 159 West Washing-

ton street, were also victims, the former pay-ing \$100 cash and spending a year in work-

ing out the remaining \$400. Had the Kaweah colony scheme been in the hands of honest, competent men it is thought it would have proved in a measure successful. The climate is delightful, and the natural advantages of the land exceptional. The title to the land, however, was not taken out in the name of the settlers. Suspicion development. There are now about 600 so-called colonists there, most of whom, it is was not straight, and the colonists became a said, are trying to get away from the divided body. The actual residents, how-"Utopia." Scores of subsidiary or branch ever, were not allowed to know the names and addresses of the non-resident members and all mention of the discontent prevalent was suppressed as far as possible. An election of new officers was at length demanded by the resident colonists, and an attempt was made to oust the directors, but, relying on the support of the non-resident members, Haskell and his col-leagues had little trouble in being re-elect-

> HOW A LADY SAW IT. These troublous times were thus graph

word was heard of it outside the colony.

ically described by a lady member of the colony in a letter to a friend: Things did indeed look doubtful as to the fut are of the colony and from Christmas until this July meeting everything got worse and worse, and finally the boil was lanced. A call was isand finally the boil was lanced. A call was issued for a re-election of officers, trustees and secretary, in April. From that time on the colony divided, each party nominating their choice, like in the world of Republicans and Democrats. Affairs got bad. There was enmity, hate and spite, instead of fraternity and love. The election took place and the same trustees were elected, with the exception of Mr. Redstone, who was superseded by Mr. Hubbard. The last evening of the meeting was the grandest event that has ever taken place in the colony. Dr. M. A. Hunter made a beautiful speech, and said he was willing to bury the hatchet. This started the whole colony, and such handshaking, ki-sing, laughing, and crying you never saw in your life. It was simply grand.

Another colonist writes that in order to

Another colonist writes that in order to further his scheme "Haskell scoured the country for six or eight months to secure an army of tools, lickspittles, sycophants

idiots, politicians, thugs, and besotted loafers. FROM BAD TO WORSE. Following the re-election matters kept going from bad to worse. Haskell sold his printing outfit—the colony printed the Kaweah Commonwealth—to the members for \$4,700. Lawrence Gronlund, the well-known socialist, was elected secretary, but refused to serve, and Mr. Martin, the old secretary, was continued

final collapse of the enterprise, it is said that Haskell & Co. are doing all in their power to consummate their purpose in getting session of all that is left of the funds of the association. In the meantime Bellamy's "Looking

dent members. Those who have actually worked to put the scheme in practice, however, think it anything but ideal,

Backward" is the text-book of the non-res

CHICAGO BUCKEYES CELEBRATE, Ex-President Hayes and Many Pro-

Mon Take Part in the Affair. CHICAGO, November 28 .- The "Ohio So ciety, of Chicago, to-night celebrated its first annual reunion by a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Nearly 500 persons were present. Speech-making soon began Hon. L. D. Thoman introduced ex-Presi-dent of the United States Rutherford B.

Hayes. When General Hayes arose to respond he was received with prolonged applause. General Hayes' remarks were in the main devoted to an eloquent recital of the details of heroism performed by Ohio's sons during the war for the Union. He was cheered again and again. Among those occupying seats at the table of besides General Haves were Hon. Benjamir Butterworth, Judge Thoman, Judge Marvin, Colouel A. Conger and wife, Mrs. General Nelson A. Miles and many others of equal prominence. In addition to the speeches by Judge Thoman and ex-President Hayes, addresses were made by Judge Marvip and others. Letters of regret were received from President Harrison and Governor Campbell, stating their inability to be present. It was long after midnight when

the brilliant company dispersed.

A SMALLPOX SCARE, Thirteen People Taken Down on a Union

Pacific Railroad Train. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. DENVER, November 28 .- Considerable excitement was created here this morning on receipt of a telegram from Chevenne, announcing the departure of a train for Denver containing a carload of smallpox patients. It appears that when the Union Pacific passenger express left Rawlins, Wyoming, to-day, the conductor discovered two severe cases on board. Shortly afterward others complained, and before night 13 were taken sick. The ear was immediately backed and

tients are now quarantined. Six are residents of Kansas City, one from Chicago and the others from Wyoming. MIND READER JOHNSTONE MAD.

The Ann Arbor Professor Duplicates More of His Tricks. ANN ARBOR, MICH., November 28 .-The exhibition of Johnstone, the mindreader, last night, attracted considerable attention, owing to a similar exhibition of Pref. Gatchell, of this place, who claims

the whole thing a "trick." Johnstone failed to stop his circulation of blood in his endeavors to show that he was in a comatose condition, and Prof. Gatchell duplicated all his performances to perfection, while not claiming mind-reading power and added one that was not in Johnstone' category. Johnstone is very bitter, and claims the committee did not give him a fair show. He was to proceed to Detroit from here, but his manager has canceled

DIED.

BOWDEN—On Friday, November 28, 1890, at 11:45 P. M., of diphtheria, ELIZABETH BAMFORD, only daughter of Michael and Elizabeth B. Bowden, aged 4 years 7 months 3 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 86
Washington street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON

That Will Send the Fatal Bolt Through Murderer Wood,

AS IT DID THROUGH KEMMLER.

Second Electrical Execution Booked for Tuesday or Wednesday.

VISITORS BARRED FROM SING SING

PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR 1 NEW YORK, November 28 .- Sing Sing was closed to-day, and none but the regular employes were admitted. This was the first of the many precautions that are to be taken to keep all news concerning the killing by electricity of murderer Joseph Wood from the public. The prison will remain closed until after Wood has been shocked to death. That will probably be on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The second precaution taken to keep the people from knowing what they have a right as citizens to know is the issue of a general order to the keepers and to all other employes in the prison, to the effect that if any one of them is caught giving information to any one it will be

considered good cause for dismissal. The reason for secretiveness regarding even the mechanical preparation for Wood's death is that Warden Brush's lawyer, an Albany man, has advised him that twothirds of the object of passing the law was to keep the facts concerning executions of death sentences from the public. The Warden has prepared the list of persons he is going to invite to the execution, and he has got it under double lock and key.

WHO WILL BE THERE. The names of five men who will attend the execution are known. They are Dr. Carlos McDonald, Dr. Alphonse Rockwell, Dr. Bockwell, of Albany, Prot. Loudy and Father Creeden, the priest who visits Wood. Who the other witnesses will be will probably not be known until they get to Sing Sing, a little while before the execution. All the invitations would probably have been issued to-day had it not been for the escape of a prisoner in the early morning hours. This kept the Warden busy all day. He will probably invite nearly all of them to-morrow. The law re-quires that all shall be invited at least three days before the execution, so that even if

all the invitations are issued to-day the ex-Tuesday.

The hour has not yet been set, but it will doubtless occur in the early morning, before the other prisoners in the jail are out of their cells. Although the execution build-ing is separate from the prison, things are so arranged that the witnesses may reach it without being seen by any one outside, or

even from the prison wall, TESTING THE DYNAMO AND WIRES. There was a lot more tinkering with the dynamo and wires to-day, but no more animals where killed. The dynamo is in the north end of the prison and the execution house is at the south end. The wires that carry the death current are strung over the top of the buildings and down through the side of the execution room about 12 or 15 feet from the ground. They are made taut by a woodenthorse on the roof of the execution room, as they are fixed there in plenty of room, as they are fixed there in plenty of ways in which they might be fouled; or it would not be impossible for one of the wires from a telegraph line that runs along the railroad to break and get crossed with them.

A little defective insulation would then send the death current along the line of the

Wood is to sit is not in place yet, but every-thing else is ready and it will not take 15 minutes to get it in place and connected with the wires. DIFFERENT FROM KEMMLER'S CHAIR. which Kemmler sat, in that the occupant will be in more of a reclining posture than a sitting one. The body, it is said, will be almost straight. There will be only a little bend at the knee. It came out to-day that Wood is not the homeless and friendless man that it has been supposed he was. He has parents and friends living in Virginia. An official spoke to him to-day about his past life, and Wood cried as he told of his parents. He said that none of his friends

Hudson River Railroad and might kill a

lot of telegraph operators instead of Wood. The tests that were made to-day were of minor importance. The chair in which

knew of the trouble he was in, and he did not want them to until after he was dead. He still spends nearly all his time pray-ing. Sometimes he prays aloud, and his keepers are quoted as saving that his de-votion has made a great impression on his three companious, who are to succeed him in the fatal chair. He often reads a Testament, which Father Creeden gave him. The spot where Wood will be buried has been selected. It is in the prison burying ground on the hill, halt a mile from the jail. A sufficient amount of quick time will be put in the

grave to consume the body soon. CABLE LETTERS from all the European capitals are exclusive features of THE DIS-PATCH. Twenty-four Pages to-morrow.

A STORY OF ARTEMAS WARD.

How He Rose From a Tramp Printer to a Shining Literary Light. I met last night William A. Armstrong, the editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Postmaster of the city in which he fives and one of the few appointees of Mr. Cleveland who has not been lifted out of office by President Harrison, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. His beard and his hair are gray, his face is ruddy and his heart is mel-

low. His reminiscences of Charles F.

Browne, better known to fame as Artemas

Ward, are most interesting. Armstrong

was editor of the small country newspaper

published in Tiffio, O., and named Seneca Advertiser. One day there came into his office a ragged, tramp printer who said his name was Charles F. Browne and that he was badly in need of work. He was employed at a salary of \$7 a week. He proved a faithful fellow, and when later Armstrong took charge of the Toledo Commercial, Browne accompanied him, and there displayed a knack of setting up tunny paragraphs from the "case," never going through the intermediary process of writing a line. While engaged in this employment he was given the royal remuneration of \$10 a week. His work attracted the attention of the then editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer—a post which Mr. Armstrong now occupies—and he offered Browne \$15 a week to come to him, an offer which was promptly accepted, and it was in the columns of the Plain Dealer that the tramp printer published the first letter signed "Artemas Ward," which described his experiences in Tiffin, which attracted the attention of the newspaper world, and was the beginning of a career which has left his name as an en-

during part of the history of this country. THE DISPATCH to-morrow will hold 24 Pages. Just think, 192 columns of reading

Employment for Women.

Among the many ingenious ways in which romen seek opportunities to make a livelihood is that of going around to the houses profitably employed in this manner.

Another Insane Fad Threatene New York Press.] "Lord Chumley" Sothern, the gay and

gallant young "Maister of Woodbarrow," wears a beauty spot of court plaster on his chin. Just wait a bit and see how many of our golden youths will adopt the same neat and inoffensive style of "beautifying."

of society people and cleaning and repairing fine dresses that have been accidentally soiled or injured. It is said that there are women who find every hour of their time